

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1908.  
Showers and cooler this afternoon or to-night; generally fair, with moderate temperature to-morrow.

## WILL FIGHT RADICAL PLANKS

### NEW YORK LEADS CONTEST FOR A MILD PLATFORM.

Delegation Appoints Committee to Draft Declaration That Will Not Estrange Conservatives—Bryan Said to Be Willing to Make Large Concessions.

DENVER, July 6.—Some real life has been injected at last into the opposition to a radical Democratic platform. While the entire programme which the New Yorkers will pursue in their endeavor to bring about a return to safe and sane principles has not been arranged everything indicates that they will make a determined fight in the committee on resolutions and perhaps on the floor of the convention.

Ever since the delegates began to arrive in Denver there has been desultory talk of a contest to bring conservatism into the Democratic party in connection with the principles upon which it will go before the country. It has been mostly talk, however, until to-day, when the New York delegation at its first caucus appointed a sub-committee to draft a platform, or certain planks of a platform, which would give the Democratic party a better chance of success.

### RIGHT DOWN TO BUSINESS.

This sub-committee on platform had a meeting this afternoon, and while little progress was made because labor leaders who got a hearing took more time than was expected, the sub-committee got together again to-night with the purpose of agreeing upon some definite platform declarations to be submitted to the entire New York delegation. Although the New Yorkers are uncertain yet whether their policy will have any effect toward inducing the radical element in the convention to see the necessity for more conservative declarations than those which have heretofore helped carry the party down to defeat they are greatly encouraged by the knowledge that Bryan has consented to a modification of some of the most drastic planks in the tentative platform to be presented by the Bryanites and that he is showing a disposition toward moderation all along the line.

But the New Yorkers feel that the Bryan platform when ultimately completed will contain declarations which will tend to split the party in the conservative East, and particularly in New York State, and they seem to be anxious to do everything in their power to bring about Democratic harmony.

### AN ENCOURAGING MOVE.

The action which they took to-day in appointing a sub-committee to draw up resolutions to be incorporated in the national platform has given considerable encouragement to delegations from other States where the trend to moderation is strong.

Upon the outcome of New York's course may depend the action of a number of other State delegations. Southern leaders particularly are awaiting with interest the final attitude of New York. There is a feeling among many delegates that if New York points the way toward a return to declarations which will tend to bring the party together Bryan cannot fail to be influenced and will act accordingly.

The decision to have a sub-committee of the New York delegation prepare a platform, or suggestions for a platform, was agreed upon by the leaders of the Empire State contingent before the delegation had its caucus to-day. So this part of the programme went through as apple pie order.

As told elsewhere in this Sun, the sub-committee consists of ten members, with Lewis Nixon as chairman, Alton B. Parker, who is to be New York's representative on the committee on resolutions, is one of the sub-committee.

At its first meeting this afternoon it was agreed that only certain features of the Bryan platform, which the sub-committee expected to be radical should be taken up for discussion. With the Nebraska State Democratic platform which Mr. Bryan drew, as an expression of what Bryan desired, the sub-committee was able to agree without trouble that a number of the planks should be passed over without objection and that the fight, if any were to be made, should be directed against the more important radical features.

### RADICAL PLANKS TO BE ATTACKED.

The planks to which the sub-committee decided to pay particular attention are those concerning the issuance of writs of injunction by Federal courts, the physical violation of railways, recommendations as to the cause of last fall's panic and such other matters of a radical character likely to cause dissension in the party.

Daniel F. Cohan, one of the New York sub-committee, had prepared a platform which served as a basis for the guidance of the sub-committee. That this will be adopted without material change seems to be assured. It will be handed to the committee on resolutions as a presentation of the views of the conservative element.

The Cohan platform follows closely the lines of many of the planks of the Nebraska State platform and in addition contains planks advocating giving publicity to campaign contributions and the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. The Bryan proposition to tax deposits of public funds is endorsed. There is no reference to compelling interstate corporations to take out Federal licenses.

But the committee in its two hours session had little opportunity for giving serious consideration to these matters because Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Vice-President Duncan of that organization and Sam Prince, the New York labor leader, appeared before the sub-committee to ask that it recommend to the State delegation and to the convention the adoption of declarations which would satisfy organized labor.

Much time was taken up in speakingmaking by Gompers and Duncan, and when they got through the sub-committee did not remain in session very long. It took a recess until a late hour this evening.

The plea of Gompers and Duncan was

Continued on Third Page.

## A BIG SHOUT FOR JOHNSON.

### His Boomers From Minnesota Make the Biggest Noise Denver Has Heard.

DENVER, July 6.—The Johnson men from Minnesota arrived here late this afternoon. They marched up the street from the station behind their own band, waving blue flags with pictures of their candidate, and made the biggest demonstration that the place has seen yet.

There were over 400 of the Johnson boomers. Many of the women of Minnesota came with them and marched behind the band. On the breast of every man, woman and child was a big white badge with Johnson's picture and underneath it "Johnson gets the votes. Nominate a winner."

The train bearing the Johnson people was five hours late, but despite their long journey they tackled the job of stirring up enthusiasm for the Minnesota man with a will. When the crowd of men and women marched into the Brown Hotel, a band of Johnson men let loose. The women shouted for Johnson and their voices could be heard all through the place.

"Nominate a man that can win!" shouted the Minnesota folks again and again.

Of course, some of the Bryan shouters rushed in and an attempt was made to drown out the Johnson cheers, but the Minnesota people kept it up and they got a lot of people to join them. For half an hour the shouters had a great battle trying to drown out each other's cries, but the band from Minnesota helped the Johnson men to win out.

It was by far the most enthusiastic crowd that has this far reached town. This evening the Minnesota delegation caucused and resolved to stick to their candidate to the last. Senator J. C. Hardy said that the New York delegation would be for Johnson on the first ballot.

### NEW JERSEY INDORSSES GRAY.

#### Delegation at Denver Adopts the Unit Rule Against Bryan.

DENVER, July 6.—The New Jersey delegates caucused late to-night. After adopting the unit rule and binding the four Davis-Bryan delegates from Hudson county a resolution endorsing Judge Gray for President was adopted.

Robert Howard Carrow declined reelection as national committeeman, and Judge George S. Hudspeth was elected to succeed him.

Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., will represent New Jersey on the resolutions committee and Melvin A. Rice on the credentials committee.

### SEVEN NEW REAR ADMIRALS.

#### Death and Retirement Promotes That Number of Officers to the Higher Grade.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Seven new Rear Admirals will be created during the month of July. The death of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral three officers—Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Capt. Adolph Marx, chairman of the Lighthouse Board, and Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, Chief of the Intelligence Office. Capt. Marx and Rodgers are extra numbers in the grade of Captain, and in accordance with law are promoted with the next officer above them.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, on June 11 will promote to Rear Admiral three additional officers, two of whom are also extra numbers. They are Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, former Chief of Staff of the Atlantic fleet, who is now on duty with the General Board; Capt. Seaton Schroeder of the Fourth division and Capt. Richard Wainwright of the Second division of the Atlantic fleet. Capt. Schroeder and Wainwright are extra numbers and are also acting Rear Admirals. Several weeks ago they were given temporary commissions as acting Rear Admirals in order that they might become acquainted with the duties of a fleet commander before the Atlantic fleet leaves San Francisco.

On July 19 when Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, commander of the Puget Sound navy yard, is placed on the retired list, Capt. Thomas C. McLean, senior member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, will be advanced to the grade of Rear Admiral. Capt. McLean will succeed Rear Admiral Clover as president of the board, and Commander Benjamin Tappan, inspector of the Key West lighthouse district, will be ordered to Washington to fill the vacancy on the board.

### END OF CALEB POWERS CASE.

#### Judge Morris Orders It Stricken From the Docket—Has Cost the State \$40,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 6.—When Judge J. S. Morris went to Georgetown to-day and ordered the case of the Commonwealth against Caleb Powers stricken from the docket the last step in the most famous murder case in the history of the State was brought to an end. Judge Morris went to Georgetown this morning and called the case, as this was the day set for the opening of the special term of the court.

The Scott county jailer filed the pardon that had been granted Powers and Judge Morris ordered such an entry to be made in the record. He also ordered the expense of the last trial paid, amounting to \$5,000, and that the Marlin rifle said to have been used in killing Goebel be returned to Grant L. Roberts of this city.

The trial of Powers has cost the State \$40,000. This step to-day, however, is the last of it. The trials of Gov. Taylor and a number of other cases are the only ones left to be held in the Goebel murder case. They will be called at the next term of the Franklin court and Gov. Willson will be asked to issue a requisition for them.

### OLYMPIC ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

#### Handsomely Responds to Lord Desborough's Appeal—Vanderbilt Gives \$25,000.

LONDON, July 6.—The appeal issued by Lord Desborough on behalf of the British Olympic Council for funds for the purpose of entertaining the judges, officials and 2,500 foreign athletes who will take part in the games, has already elicited the sum of \$37,500. Among the latest contributors is Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who gave \$25,000.

The Government has decided to make the first use of a recent appropriation for entertaining distinguished foreign visitors by giving a banquet to the official representatives of the competing countries and their attendants.

Temperature 105 in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, July 6.—The temperature to-day reached 105 degrees, the record for this summer.

TO PHILADELPHIA EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR IN TWO HOURS. See New Jersey Central Schedule at Fare & SATISFIES THE MOST EXACTING—Ad.

## DIVORCED DOESN'T MEAN DEAD

### MRS. PELTON'S MONEY HUSBAND BANDED THOUGH SHE ISN'T.

It Is Payable to Her on the Death of Her Husband—She's Got an Ex-Husband Now, for He's Married an Ex-Wife of Dan Hanna's—But She Can't Get the Money.

Gen. Oliver S. Carter, who died in Saratoga seven years ago and who was president of the National Bank of the Republic when he died, left a will by which he bequeathed \$30,000 to each of his four daughters, Isabel Stanley Phelps, Alice Griffing Ballard, Kate Louise Macy and Lucy Estelle Pelton, wife of Franklin D. Pelton. He directed that the \$30,000 should be paid over in cash to each of his daughters within two years of his own death, except in the case of Mrs. Pelton. He directed his executors, who are George H. Macy and George B. Phelps, Jr., to invest the \$30,000 for Mrs. Pelton in good income paying securities and pay her the income quarterly "during her husband's lifetime." "And upon his death," the will went on to read, "this limitation shall cease and the said sum of \$30,000 shall be payable to her."

Mrs. Pelton got a divorce last September and her husband married Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna. Then it seemed to Mrs. Pelton that as she no longer had a husband the time had come to demand of the executors her \$30,000.

"It isn't \$30,000," they told her, "it's only \$20,157 because of the transfer tax we had to pay."

"No matter, give it to me," was Mrs. Pelton's reply.

"But we can't; your husband isn't dead," retorted the executors.

"My husband! I'd like you to know that I haven't a husband," said the lady.

"But your husband that was," politely explained Messrs. Macy and Phelps. "He is still alive, and until he dies you cannot have the principal of your father's legacy."

It took some time to explain this to the dissatisfaction of Mrs. Pelton, and at the end of the explanation she remarked that she guessed a divorced husband who had married another woman was as good as dead as far as she was concerned, so she was going to see the Judges about it. Finally it was arranged that to save the publicity and delay of a trial Mrs. Pelton should submit her case to the Appellate Division on the merits of the controversy and agree to abide by the decision of the Justices of that court. The executors on their part agreed to put in a nominal appearance as defendants and to follow the Court's ruling. Long briefs were submitted and Mrs. Pelton sat back to wait for her \$30,000. She felt sure no Judge would deny that Mr. Pelton for her purposes was a dead one.

But the Judges unanimously deny it. Justice Laughlin, for the Appellate Division, wrote his opinion. The shock to Mrs. Pelton's feelings was so great that her lawyers have not yet had courage enough to draw up an order embodying the Court's decision, but hope to do so either to-day or to-morrow, when the Appellate Justices will disperse to their vacation haunts. There is still a lingering hope in Mrs. Pelton's breast that some way out of the difficulty may be found and the \$30,000 may be unlocked from the safe of the executors and sent over to her. Justice Laughlin in his opinion, after reciting the main facts of the controversy, said:

The learned counsel for the plaintiff contends that the purpose of the trust was to prevent the husband of the plaintiff from obtaining control over or influencing her with respect to the use of her personal property. Her lawyers have not yet had courage enough to draw up an order embodying the Court's decision, but hope to do so either to-day or to-morrow, when the Appellate Justices will disperse to their vacation haunts. There is still a lingering hope in Mrs. Pelton's breast that some way out of the difficulty may be found and the \$30,000 may be unlocked from the safe of the executors and sent over to her.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

The theory of the plaintiff is that the trust terminated upon the divorce and that the husband of the plaintiff is not entitled to the fund or any part thereof together with the income of the fund. The fund was personal property. The testator is presumed to have known that the husband had no interest in the personal property of his wife, and that while a husband might influence his wife with respect to the use of her personal property he has no authority to control such use. He had no greater right during her life in that regard as husband than he has now.

## SAGAN-GOULD WEDDING TO-DAY.

### License Issued—Prince Helle Has Become Protestant.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, July 6.—A license for the civil marriage of Prince Helle de Sagan and Mme. Gould was issued to-day.

According to present arrangements the civil marriage of Anna Gould and Prince Helle de Sagan will take place at 10:30 to-morrow morning in a registry office. The religious ceremony will take place in the afternoon in a certain London Protestant church, after which the couple will return to the Savoy Hotel. These arrangements may possibly be changed if there is too great a display of public interest.

Prince Helle has been converted to Protestantism. He wished to be married religiously as well as civilly, but felt that the Protestant ceremony, whatever it meant to Mme. Gould, would be meaningless to him as a Catholic. He thus was forced to adopt her faith. The church in which they will be married is Lutheran. They will start for Paris on July 8.

It is expected that George Gould will attend the wedding.

### PURDY MADE A FEDERAL JUDGE.

#### The President Gives His Chief Trust Buster a Recess Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The President announced through the Department of Justice that he had appointed Milton D. Purdy United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, to succeed William Lochren, retired, the nomination being a recess appointment. The Senate having adjourned without acting on the nomination of Mr. Purdy, which had been sent to it by the instance of Mr. Nelson, he came into national prominence as the official "trust buster" of the Administration, his real official title being "assistant to the Attorney-General." He was appointed to the Department from Minnesota and his appointment as Federal Judge was also made for and accorded to that State.

The appointment of Purdy was opposed by Senator Nelson, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and it was at the instance of Mr. Nelson that the nomination was held up in that committee until after Congress adjourned. It had been predicted in some quarters that the President would withdraw the nomination in view of the failure of the Senate to act, but the fact that he has conferred the recess nomination on Mr. Purdy is evidence that the President intends to keep up the fight for the confirmation of his Minnesota protégé at the next session of the Senate. Mr. Purdy, it is understood, will enter at once upon the discharge of his judicial duties.

### JACKSON KEEPS AT ICE TRUST.

#### New Sues to Prevent It From Doing Business in the State.

Attorney-General Jackson began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court to oust the American Ice Company from doing business in this State, on the ground that it is an illegal monopoly. The suit is another move in Jackson's long fight against the ice company and comes close on the heels of his persistent endeavors to have the company indicted.

The complaint in the action, forty-seven pages of printed matter, recites the history of the various amalgamations among ice companies down to the incorporation of the American Ice Company as a consolidation of small companies previously existing, was served yesterday on John R. Bennett, secretary of the company. Outside of the specific allegations, which have been often made before by Jackson and others to show that the American Ice Company exists in defiance of the anti-trust laws, the complaint contains little new matter. The charges were all gone over again a few weeks ago before the Grand Jury, which after two previous refusals to find indictments finally brought in an indictment against the company as a monopolistic corporation.

Jackon alleges broadly that the company is a foreign corporation, that its continued existence is a menace to the public health and the economy of trade and that it has obtained such control over nearly all the other ice companies that it is in a position to, and does, force the retail dealers, and thereby the consumers, to buy ice from it alone at whatever price it chooses to dictate.

The company has twenty days in which to put in its answer to the complaint.

### SUSPECT HELD ON BATTLESHIP.

#### Enlisted Man Held for Identification as Murderer of Girl.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—In a bluejacket enlisted as Roy Bateman and held in close confinement on one of the battleships in the harbor the naval police authorities believe they have Guy Prescott, suspected of the murder of Josie Gray, bookkeeper in a furniture store in Evansville, Ind., whose body was found locked in a vault on March 1, 1907.

Great secrecy has been maintained by the naval authorities. No one has been permitted to see the fireman, and he himself does not know on what charge he is held, unless, as Chief of Staff Grant says, his conscience tells him. Admiral Sperry has sent the following telegram to the chief of police at Evansville:

"Am holding Roy Bateman, fireman of the second class. Answers description of Guy Prescott. Send person to identify immediately. Fleet sails July 7, but man will be transferred to Mare Island Navy Yard. If you do not arrive before we sail telegraph me when you will arrive."

The imprisoned man is awaiting identification. On the receipt of Admiral Sperry's telegram Chief of Police Brenner of Evansville telegraphed to R. E. Leaf of Santa Cruz, a former resident of that city and who was a schoolmate of the alleged murderer, to go to this city and identify the man held on the battleship.

Leaf arrived last night and visited the suspect and was in consultation with Captain Grant, Admiral Sperry's chief of staff, until a late hour.

Guardian for President Johnson's Grandson.

BIRMINGHAM, Va., July 6.—A guardian has been appointed for the child of John S. Johnson, grandson of President Andrew Johnson, who for more than thirty years has lived the life of a hermit in the mountains of East Tennessee, the guardian to look after the interests of the old man in the Johnson estate at Greenville, Sover as a boy played on the White House grounds while his mother was mistress of the White House during the administration of Johnson's father, who is 50 years old, ventures into the settlements only when necessity forces him.

MAAN'S Restaurant, Park Row Bldg. Coolest place downtown for luncheon, dinner, music.

## MERCURY GETS TO 93 AGAIN

### HEAT PROSTRATIONS MULTIPLY FROM THE LONG STRAIN.

We Have Had It Hotter in July and It Was Just as Hot on June 24—Will Be Hot Again This Morning, With a Vague Hope of Relief Later From the Northwest.

There is a cool area—not bristling with icicles, but nevertheless cool—say 60 degrees or so—away up in the Northwest, and it may dip down toward this latitude to-day. There are also icebergs off the Banks, as reported by steamships that have been coming in the last several days. No tugs with philanthropic skippers have volunteered to tow even a very little berg this way. It is going to be hot this morning, hotter than it was yesterday morning. Yesterday equaled the temperature of June 24, when the official mercury got up to 93 degrees. It touched that point again at 8:15 P. M. yesterday. This afternoon, maybe, that bunch of coolness away off where they really don't need it may come sweeping down, causing a few fine old thunderstorms as it projects itself into the hot and moist air hereabouts. But this is mere meteorological hope, not a forecast.

It seemed hotter yesterday than it was on June 24, because ever since that date the temperature has been hitting it up steadily day after day, never once getting below 84 degrees, and most of the time at or above 84 degrees, with so little rain that it was hardly worth trying to measure. It was the accumulated heat of days stored away in the stone and steel of the town that helped to make the mercury climb and sent multitudes to the fire fountains after they had looked at the thermometers in front of the drug stores. These instruments as a rule exhibited figures, seldom less than 96 degrees and occasionally 100 degrees, that naturally drove the observer into the stores. Maybe they are specially constructed fire thermometers.

Agente breezes from the south and southwest were not cooling. It had the opposite effect, coming from the very centre of the scorching region. To measure the heat of the day, the figures were, the hottest July 4 on record by two degrees. There have been hotter days in July, the very hottest in the record of the Weather Bureau occurring on July 3, 1888, when the thermometer registered 99 degrees.

It was hotter last night at 9 o'clock, the mercury dropping to 84 degrees. The humidity was then 81 per cent, which is mighty uncomfortable, and all the tenement population was roasting on roofs or fire escapes, while there was more than the usual number of sleepers on the sands of Coney Island.

Brooklyn has been suffering more severely from the heat than Manhattan, according to the police returns. Six deaths and twenty-three heat prostrations were yesterday's return in Brooklyn. Those who died from the effects of the heat were Mary M. Reardon, 6 months old, of 854 Gold street; Lily Glynn, 66 years old, of 78 Rockaway avenue; Mary Sadler, 1 month, of 124 Raymond street; Lorenz Kauker, 78, Railroad avenue and Old Mill road; Eliza O'Connell, 60, of 250 Hudson avenue, and Michael Cassidy, 60, of 127 Atlantic avenue. This is the largest number of deaths due directly to the heat that the police of Brooklyn have ever made.

Two men died in St. Vincent's Hospital last night of heat exhaustion. One is unidentified. One was Frank Marbury, a laborer, of 50 Thompson street. There were also two sudden deaths in Manhattan for which the heat was probably responsible, and a number of suicides. There were in Manhattan and the Bronx thirty-nine cases of prostration, which is a record for the last ten years. There were also twenty-five persons found sick in the streets, an exceptionally large number for this class of cases. There were forty street accidents, which is about double the usual number. According to the police many of these accidents were among workmen whose hands became wet from perspiration and who dropped hammers or other tools.

### TOO MANY INDICTMENTS.

#### Judge Foster Warns Grand Jurors and Tells What the Stigma Means.

In swearing in two Grand Jurors yesterday Judge Foster of General Sessions said that too many indictments were found where there was not sufficient evidence to back them up at a trial. As a warning to the Grand Jury of how an indictment might act as a stigma against an innocent man he told this story:

"In selecting this Grand Jury I purposely present the name of a man who had been indicted. There was no foundation for the indictment and as soon as the District Attorney heard of it he had the indictment dismissed. I told all of this to the board which selected the Grand Jury, but because of this unjust indictment—because of this stigma, I believe—this man was not put on the Grand Jury list."

The board which selects the Grand Jury is composed of two Judges of General Sessions, two Supreme Court Justices and the Mayor.

Arthur H. Hearn is the foreman of one Grand Jury and Russell D. Hyde is foreman of the other.

### CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM AT CONEY.

#### Daily Camp Meetings in a Tent at the End of Ocean Parkway.

The Rev. John D. Long, secretary of the Ministers' Socialist Conference, announced yesterday that the conference, with the cooperation of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, has arranged for the erection of a Christian Socialist tent at the end of the Ocean Parkway at Coney Island. The tent, he said, would be opened in a few days.

"In this tent," he said, "will be held a succession of meetings every afternoon and evening at which the social gospel of Jesus will be preached and the message of socialism given. The gatherings will in fact be Socialist camp meetings. Joseph Wright, speaker and singer, who for many years has been identified with the Socialist movement, will be in charge as manager. The income will be derived from collections at the meetings, and in case these do not cover the expenses the deficit will be made good by entertainments at which Socialist entertainers will give their services free."

522-50 TO DALLAS, TEXAS, AND RETURN. July 8 to 11, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets good to return until August 4. See ticket agent.

## 12,000 KILLED AT TABRIZ.

### General Pillage in Disturbed Persian Town, According to Teheran Dispatch.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. TABRIZ, July 6.—A Teheran dispatch states that the situation at Tabriz is very critical. There has been a general pillage of houses there.

It is reported that 12,000 persons on both sides have been killed. All the telegraph lines connecting with Tabriz have been cut.

### BRYAN DECLINATION SPRUNG.

#### Denver Flooded With Telegrams He Sent After His Defeat in 1900.

DENVER, July 6.—Thousands of copies of a telegram that William J. Bryan sent to J. F. Merrill of Kansas City on November 7, 1900, after his second defeat for the Presidency, have flooded this city to-day. It follows:

"Thank you for your telegram of condolence. The defeat was a severe one; you all did nobly. I cannot conscientiously ask the party to consider me again for the Presidency. I led them to defeat four years ago and that ought to be enough for any one man."

### NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

#### Farman Wins \$2,000 by Staying Up 30 Minutes—Sails 11 Miles.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, July 6.—Henry Farman achieved at last to-day what is said to be the world's aeroplane record. He remained in the air for 30 minutes 10 seconds and covered about eleven miles.

By doing this he won the Armstrong prize of \$2,000 for the first aeroplane flying for 15 minutes.

### THEAT